

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30. 1739.

91. 1254.

The Duty of ATTENDANCE in PARLIAMENT consider'd; and a Discovery of one very transient Instance of COMMON HONESTY in the White-Fryars COMMON SENSE of Saturday last.



NOTHING can be a greater Proof of the Uprightness of a Man's Intentions, than a plain, simple Confession of the Accounts he gives of himself and his Designs, with the Principles he recommends to the Practice of others; and as, than such a Conduct nothing can more

render a publick Writer worthy the Esteem and Encouragement of Mankind, the contrary Behaviour has never fail'd of producing the contrary Effect: — Hence may be judg'd the prodigious Assurance of the Writers of the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense* Journals, who venture, without any Regard to their own Characters, or the Sense and Understanding of their Readers, to assert, without Reserve, whatever will contradict the Writers on the Side of the Nation, when it even happens, that what they undertake to confute, themselves have pointed out as Sentiments of a Tendency the most desirable of any for the Interests of Great Britain.

Mr. Common Sense of last Saturday has given such an Instance of this Kind, as the Publick were scarce ever offer'd before, and which the smallest Share of good Sense or Modesty would have prevented from appearing now: For in the first Paragraph of his Paper, and in the Tenor of the whole, he not only proves himself a mean, evasive Tripper, but supposes his Readers as incapable of conceiving what he says, as he is of saying what he ought. — He acquaints us, that he little thought the Writers in Defence of the Constitution, whom he condescends to term the mercenary Side, would ever display their Oratory in putting the Representatives of the People in mind of their Duty; and since of late, to the great Surprise of him and his Brethren, they have said, (as they have often said before) 'that the Business of a Member of Parliament is the highest Trust that can be reposed in an Englishman.' — Why, truly, this very facetious Gentleman, in order to shew the Occasion of his being surpris'd at the above Assertion, sets about proving, that there is not the least Cause for Wonder or Surprise in it; every Word spoken by these Gentlemen being so far from conveying the Meaning they intended, that the Import is directly the contrary of what their Words imply. — Was ever such Nonsense offer'd to Mankind under any Name whatever, but especially under that of *Common Sense*! — Agreeably to which setting out, this extraordinary Gentleman proceeds to assure us, that though he will agree with the Writers on the Side of the Constitution concerning the Importance of the Trust reposed in a Member of Parliament, yet he will certainly differ with them as to the NATURE OF THE DUTY. — It may not be amiss here to observe, that to give what he says the greater Weight, he uses the formidable Monosyllable *WE*, by which he probably implies himself, and his faithful Friend and Ally, Mr. J. Purser of *White Fryars*; wherefore I shall make bold to consider what he advances as their joint Sentiment, in the single Light of his own Production. — *We*, says he, think it (the Duty of a Representative of the People) ought to be executed according to the first Design of its Institution, that is to say, for the Good of the Electors; they, (i. e. the Writers for the People) that it ought to be discharged for the private Profit of the Elector. — What more glaring Mark of Assurance, or ridiculous Absurdity, could be expected from the most illiterate Wretch, that ever undertook the Defence of a Pickpocket, on the Verge of a Horse-pond, than this Writer offers in his *sham* Vindication of the People's Rights and most valuable Privileges? For I will venture to say, that not one Plea can be assign'd for asserting, that the Gentlemen who write in Defence of the Constitution and Government understand the Duty of a Member of Parliament is to create the private Interest of themselves only; since no Expression of that Tendency ever dropp'd from one of their Pens, however earnestly this Gentleman and his Friends might wish it had; for, though it be but too notorious, that his Patrons may have strove to turn

their Seats in Parliament to private Advantage, so far were the Gentlemen who oppos'd their narrow Views, from imitating their Example, of attending the Business of Parliament no longer than a Hope of Advantage continued, that the ridiculous withdrawing of others from their Duty, instead of raising a Disinclination, redoubled their Vigour in Discharge of the real Duty of their Trust.

WITH equal Modesty doth this Writer say, 'We think, the private Interest of a Trustee must neither direct nor influence his Opinion; they conceive it a Trade by which a Man is to make his Fortune;' — when he must have known, that did the Gentlemen who oppose the Attempts of his Patrons allow private Fortunes to be made by Seats in Parliament, they would long ago have freed themselves from the Fatigues attending an Opposition that nothing but the Inability of a few Men to make their Fortunes at the publick Expence first occasion'd, has all along continued, and has lately discover'd itself in so unguarded and violent a Manner, as to put Men quite out of Conceit with the publick Business in any Shape, since their own Purposes could not be answer'd from it.

WERE the Subject less important, it would be impossible to avoid laughing at the next Paragraph: — 'They (says he) have confin'd the Whole of this Duty to One Point, that is, to a strict Attendance.' — Very possibly, Writers not in the Service of the Opposition may have asserted, that little Service can be done the People in the Parliament House by those Gentlemen who are out of it; and it is not improbable, but some may have been so bold as to assert, that the Intention of the Electors is but indifferently answer'd by those Gentlemen, who, while the Business they were chosen to execute is carrying on at Westminster, are galloping after a Fox or a Badger Fifty or a hundred Miles from that City; — from such Assertions, and many more of the like Tendency, People have, sure enough, been brought to conclude, that Attendance in Parliament is so far the Duty of a Member sent to sit in Parliament, that though merely sitting there is not his whole Duty, yet without a previous Compliance with that Part of it, his whole Duty must absolutely be neglected; since whatever Service he may pretend, or even do his Country in other Respects, as it is not done in his Parliamentary Capacity, it cannot be consider'd as Part of the Discharge of the Trust reposed in him by his Electors, and, in effect, by the whole People. — When this Writer, and his Brother D'Anvers, have proved, that the greatest Good can be done the Nation by a British Parliament, will be their doing nothing at all, a fuller Defence of what has hitherto been said upon the Subject may be necessary; but, till then, they must indulge Mankind with the Liberty of remaining in the old-fashioned Opinion, that in Cases where Business must be done, the Persons, for whose Benefit it is dispatched, are full as much obligated to those who bear the Fatigues attending its Execution, as to those who run from it.

How deeply are the Gentlemen who have written in Defence of the People, with respect to the Duty of their Representations, obliged to this Writer, when he owns, that for their Sakes only he will allow, that it is the Duty of Members of Parliament to attend; a Concession, from him, as extraordinary, as the Manner in which it is made: But it is not a little diverting, after declaring only the Gentlemen he honours with the Title of *Mercenaries* could have extorted this Confession from him, to find him own it to be the Language of our Laws, and the Sense of our Constitution! a good Effect, indeed, of the Writers for that Constitution, and attended with the more Honour to their Labours, since none beside could have brought him to an Acknowledgment so repugnant to the constant Tenor of his Writings! — THIS is succeeded by an ancient Bead-roll of Suppositions, (which serve to prove alike whatever he advances) about a perverse Spirit in an Assembly; a Minister resolved to carry the Nation's Purse; the Duty of a Guardian to leave his Ward to those who would ruin him; the Necessity of Men, when they cannot serve themselves, ceasing to serve others, &c. after all which, finding his Arguments make but an indifferent Figure in his own Eyes, and fearing they would make a much worse in the Eyes of his Readers, he raises his old Battery of Scandal, and mounts upon it his most valuable Pieces of Artillery, viz. *Mercenary, Hire, Taxes, Penal Laws, Crimes of Men in Power, (or of being in Power) Wickedness of Conduct, Bribery, Corruption, &c.* which are fol-

lowed by the very same Story of *Oliver Cromwell* and his Parliaments he told no more than a Fortnight before; all which is concluded, with much Propriety, by a modest Supposition of *Jonathan Wild* (a Gentleman whose Manes haunts him several times in a Year) being in Possession of the House of Commons! a Supposition as big with Insolence and Sedition to the Constitution, as it is with Malice and Abuse to the Gentlemen who support and defend it: — But this, and all Examples of the same Kind, instead of producing the Purposes for which they are calculated, serve to convince such as thro' Inadvertency may have given some Attention to this Writer, that no Publick Benefit to Britain is to be expected from the Labours of a Man regardless of every Obligation to the People in whose Defence he would be thought to have drawn his Quill; since no General Good can be expected, where private Pique and Resentment so far prevail, as to banish even Common Decency from Writings offered to the Perusal of the whole Kingdom: Few Men being so far unacquainted with human Nature, and the Affinity that is ever discernible between Designs in themselves good, and the Measures pursued to accomplish them, as to mistake the perpetual Railings of a Few for popular Complaints; Grumbling against Men in Publick Employments, for a Dislike of the Employments themselves; the Abuse of every Man in Possession of the Royal Favour, for the Effect of a Love to our Sovereign; nor the Insulting all intrusted in the Administration of the Government, for the warm Breathings of an Affection for our Constitution: — For, whatever is suggested by the mean Arts of such as watch every Opportunity of corrupting the Principles and misguiding the Judgment of the good People of Great Britain, the steady and unshaken Endeavours of those Gentlemen, whom no Insults can divert, no Menaces draw from the Service of the Nation, will never fail to appear with proper and necessary Weight, to the Free and Unbiased, the Candid and Impartial Part of Mankind.

ALG. SIDNEY.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, June 23. Last Wednesday Coll. Wentworth's and Mandalyde's Regiments embark'd for Chetler; and this Week several Companies from Country Quarters march'd thro' this City Northwards to embark for Scotland.

Yesterday Se'nnight Nicholas Mahon of Monalra, Esq; was thrown from his Horse in the County of Monaghan, and kill'd by the Fall.

Thursday last dy'd at Island-bridge near this City Eleazar Pearson, Esq; who had been Marshal of the Four Courts near 30 Years; a Gentleman of extraordinary Humanity and Charity to his Prisoners; and he is succeeded in his Employment by his Son Coleman Pearson, Esq;

The Lord Santry is repriv'd to the 28th of July next.

Aland Mason, Esq; only Son of John Mason, Esq; deceased, (who was Member in several Parliaments for Waterford) was married last Tuesday at Dromany in the said County, the Son of the Earl of Grandison, to his Lordship's only Daughter the Lady Betty Villars, a young Lady of fine Accomplishments, and a very great Fortune.

F O R E I G N P O R T S.

Lisbon, June 13. On the 31st ult. arrived the Sarah, Ricks, from Pool: On the 3d of June, the Maflower, Driscoll, from Bristol; and the Speedwell, Pince, from Exmouth: On the 10th, the Adventure, Chambers, from Newfoundland; the Vineyard, Hilton, from Yarmouth; and the Arabella, Hooper, from Newcastle: On the 11th, the Nazareth, Bennett, from Carolina; and the Elizabeth, Kirby, from —: On the 12th, the Hope, Lorington, from Newcastle; and the Hercules, Anderson from Philadelphia: On the 13th, the Hopewell, Wife, from Newfoundland; and the Expedition Packet, Clies, from Falmouth: On the 31st ult. sailed the Lucinda, Wilson, for Aveiro; and the Frances and Ann, Cox, for Madeira: On the 3d of June, the Henry, Mortogh, for Gibraltar; and the John and Elizabeth, Manning, for St. Ubes: On the 7th, the Queen of Portugal, King, for London: On the 8th, the Providence, Garland, for Oporto: On the 10th, the Eleanor and Elizabeth, Land; the Ann, Baker; and the Sarah, Ricks, for Newfoundland.

and; and the Canary Merchant, Hubbard, for Cadiz: On the 11th, the Enterprize, Skinner, for Norway; the Timmouth, Smith, for Newfoundland; the Loyal Elizabeth, Thode, for St. Ubes; and the St. Francis, Chevers, for Noviz: On the 13th, the Seafower, Haffleton, for Philadelphia; the John and Edmund, Coffin, for Falmouth; the Jenny, Pope, for Sicily; and the Penn, Hughes, for Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, July 6. In the Texel is arrived the —, John Farrell, from Boston; at Danzick, the Catherine and Constant, Christopher Blafford; the —, Peter Burgess, and the Young Charles, John Schlenter, from London.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, June 26. Arrived the Laurell, Cribb, from Oporto; and the Lloyd, Lloyd, from St. Christopher's; at Barbados is arrived the Prince William, Latham, of Liverpool, from Angola on the Coast of Africa.

Bristol, June 27. Yesterday arrived the Mediterranean, Dearing, from New England; and this Evening the Eagle, Charles, from Jamaica.

Falmouth, June 25. Wind S. This Day came in the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, from Lisbon, and the Shoreham Man of War, Capt. Boscowen, from Spithead for the West Indies. This Day sailed the Hanover Packet, Enough, for Lisbon; and Yesterday the Townsend Packet, Cooper, for the Groyne.

Dartmouth, June 26. Wind S. W. Yesterday came in the Ann, Geley, of and for this Place from Havre.

Pool, June 27. Came in the Sarah, Shank, from London.

Cowes, June 27. Wind S. On the 26th, came in the Ann and Mary, Holloway, from Portsmouth, and sailed the same Day on a Cruise to impress Seamen: On the 27th, came in the Swift Man of War, Capt. Cook, from Spithead, bound on a Cruise.

Deal, June 28. Wind N. E. His Majesty's Ships the Tartar and Faulkland are sailed, with the three Store Ships for Gibraltar. Remain the Romney, Chatham, and Portsmouth Men of War, with the Barcelona, Wright, for Ostend. Came down and remain the Grafton and Norwich Men of War. Arrived the Middlesex, Wood, the Asted, Lowder; and the Mary, Paxton, from Jamaica.

Gravesend, June 28. Passed by the Two Brothers, Widmore, from Dunkirk; the Mary, Mayler, from St. Christopher's; and the Gibraltar, Bevan, from Oporto.

Arrived at several Ports

The Harriot and Theodosia, Reed; and the Marlborough, Danfie, both from Virginia; and the Braganza, Lyon, from Lisbon, at Dover.

The William, Harrison, from London, at Maryland.

The Hunter, Haynes; the Gale, Blackburn; the Dawkins, Oliver; and the London, Dover, all from London at Jamaica.

The Lambert, Hayman, from London at Oporto.

The Ellis, Nown; and the Hunter, Hains, both from London at Jamaica.

LONDON.

Last Night arriv'd a Mail from Holland, with Advice of the Arrival of Nine Dutch Ships upon their Coasts from the East Indies, viz. Five from Ceylon, and Four from Bengal.

They have Advice at Petersburg from the Ukraine, that both the Generals Munich and Laszy are decamp'd with their Armies. The latter was marching towards the River of Thores near the Town of Thor; but what Route the former has taken is not yet known. A Copy of a Letter from the new Grand Vizier to the French Ambassador in Turkey is handed about there, wherein he expresses himself in such Terms as shew how desirous the Ottoman Porte is of a speedy Peace.

There is Advice from Belgrade, that a Turkish Party, having the Assurance to advance within Two Leagues of that Fortrefs, was attack'd by a Party of Rascians, who put several to the Sword, and the rest to Flight, except Five that were taken Prisoners. The Imperial Army was preparing to decamp from Semlin, in order to pass the Save, and attempt the Reduction of Orsova.

The Warwick, Capt. Richard Shuter, for Bengal and Bombay; and the Somerset, Capt. Robert Holmes, for Bengal and Bencoolen, were well and in good Condition on the 11th of April last in the Latitude of 6 Deg. and 37 Min. North, Longitude 1 Deg. and 30 Min. West from Ferro, one of the Canary Islands.

The Haefflingfield, Capt. John Cook, for Bombay, was well at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, the Beginning of April last.

Yesterday Morning the Rulers of the Watermens Company press'd a great Number of Watermen, upon

the Keys at the Custom-house, who had ply'd under false Protections.

Last Wednesday Morning Mr. Tufton, a Wine Merchant, going from Tunbridge-wells to Penhurst in Kent, was robb'd by Two Foot-pads and a Man on Horseback, of a Bank Note of 25 l. 13 Guineas, a Watch, and some Silver; they afterwards made him dismount, and the Two Fellows mounted his Horse, and rode off.

Yesterday some Protections were granted by the Lords of the Admiralty for the Coasting Vessels.

Last Tuesday died at Hornodon in Essex Col. Bradford, Nephew to the Right Rev. Dr. Bradford, late Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

The same Day died at his House at Woodstock near Oxford James Breby, Esq; a young Gentleman lately come of Age, and to a plentiful Estate.

Last Night the Corpse of Margaret Patten, who died a few Days since in the Workhouse Westminster, (as lately mentioned) in the 138th Year of her Age, was, after being exposed to Publick View, with her Picture by her Side, buried in a very decent Manner, at the Chapel Yard in the Broadway Westminster, the Churchwardens, Overseers, and several other Persons of Credit belonging to the Parish of St. Margaret Westminster were at the Funeral, all the Charity-children belonging to the Parish sung before her.

We hear she has left a considerable Sum of Money behind her, which was given her by several Persons of Quality and others who came to see her whilst in the Workhouse, the chief Part of which she has left to Mr. Baker Overseer of the said House.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	05 06	05 24

Bank Stock 138 1-half, 137 1-4th. India 160 to 158 1-half. South Sea 95 1-half to 94 1-half. Old Annuity 109 1-4th to 109. New ditto 109 to 109 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 100 1-4th to 109 3-4ths to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-4th to 109. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1-4th to 89 3-4ths. Royal Assurance no Price. London Assurance 11, 12, 10s. paid in. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 31. 11s to 31 3s. Prem. South Sea ditto 18s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 17s. 6d. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 per Cent. Discount. Million Bank no Price. Lottery Tickets 6s. to 4s. 6d. Prem.

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A Discourse of MELANCHOLY in Men, and VAPOURS in Women; explicating the whole Train of Symptoms, various Degrees, and real Cause of those wretched Maladies; and discovering a short and most certain Method of Cure, by safe and easy Remedies therein also candidly prescribed, and by which Persons of either Sex, who are unhappily affected with Melancholy or Vapours, may absolutely cure themselves of those pernicious Disorders in a short time, without any Fatigue or Disorder. By a Physician.

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Cic. Acad. Quaes. lib. 4.

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